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**VEHICLE PRESSURE RELIEF VALVE HAVING  
PERIPHERALLY SECURED FLAPS AND METHOD  
OF MANUFACTURING THE SAME**

**Technical Field**

5           The present invention relates to a pressure relief valve and a method of manufacturing the same. More particularly, the present invention relates to a pressure relief valve for relieving pressure from a passenger compartment of a vehicle and the method of  
10           manufacturing the pressure relief valve.

**Background of the Invention**

Pressure relief valves for relieving pressure from a passenger compartment of a vehicle are known. Conventional pressure relief valves include a gate that  
15           opens when a differential air pressure between the passenger compartment of the vehicle and atmosphere reaches a predetermined level. For example, when a vehicle door is slammed closed, the air pressure within the passenger compartment is likely to increase  
20           suddenly. In response to an increase in air pressure within the passenger compartment, the gate of the

pressure relief valve is actuated into an open position to relieve the pressure within the passenger compartment. The conventional pressure relief valve is a one-way valve that only allows airflow from the  
5 passenger compartment to atmosphere and prevents airflow from atmosphere into the passenger compartment.

### Summary of the Invention

The present invention relates to a pressure relief valve for relieving air pressure from a passenger  
10 compartment of a vehicle. The pressure relief valve comprises a base having a peripheral portion. A central opening extends through the peripheral portion. The pressure relief valve also comprises a plurality of flaps for closing the central opening of the base.  
15 Each flap has an outer end connected with the peripheral portion of the base and an inner end that is movable relative to the peripheral portion and the other flaps for enabling airflow through the central opening. Each flap has opposite surfaces against which  
20 air pressure acts. Differential air pressure acts on the opposite surfaces causing the flap to move to enable airflow through the central opening.

The present invention also relates to a method of forming a pressure relief valve for relieving air  
25 pressure from a passenger compartment of a vehicle.

During the method, a base having a peripheral portion and a central opening that extends through the peripheral portion is provided. The central opening of the base is closed with a plurality of flaps. An outer  
5 end of each flap is connected with the peripheral portion of the base. Airflow through the central opening is enabled by causing an inner end of each flap to move relative to the peripheral portion and the other flaps due to differential air pressure acting on  
10 opposite surfaces of the flap.

#### **Brief Description of the Drawings**

The foregoing and other features of the present invention will become apparent to those skilled in the art to which the present invention relates upon reading  
15 the following description with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 is a partially cutaway side view of a vehicle including a pressure relief valve constructed in accordance with the present invention;

20 Fig. 2 is a perspective view of a pressure relief valve constructed in accordance with the present invention;

Fig. 3 is a plan view of the pressure relief valve of Fig. 2;

25 Fig. 4 is a view taken along line 4-4 in Fig. 3;

Fig. 5 is an exploded perspective view of the pressure relief valve of Fig 2;

Fig. 6 is a plan view of a pressure relief valve constructed in accordance with a second embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 7 is a plan view of a portion of the pressure relief valve of Fig. 6;

Fig. 8 is a cutaway view of a pressure relief valve constructed in accordance with a third embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 9 is a plan view of a first portion of the pressure relief valve of Fig. 8; and

Fig. 10 is a plan view of a second portion of the pressure relief valve of Fig. 8.

**Description of Preferred Embodiment**

Fig. 1 is a side view of a vehicle 10 including a pressure relief valve 12 constructed in accordance with the present invention. The pressure relief valve 12 separates the passenger compartment 14 of the vehicle 10 from atmosphere 16 and is operable to relieve pressure from the passenger compartment of the vehicle. In Fig. 1, the pressure relief valve 12 is located in the trunk of the vehicle 10. The pressure relief valve 12 may be located at other location on the vehicle 10.

Fig. 2 illustrates a perspective view of an exemplary embodiment of a pressure relief valve 12 constructed in accordance with the present invention. An exploded perspective view of the pressure relief valve 12 of Fig. 2 is shown in Fig. 5. The pressure relief valve 12 includes a base 18, a flexible closure member 20, and a rim 22.

The base 18 includes a peripheral portion 30 and a support portion 32. The peripheral portion 30 of the base 18 illustrated in Fig. 5 is annular. The peripheral portion 30 of the base 18 may be a shape other than annular. For example, the peripheral portion 30 may be elliptical or rectangular.

As shown in Fig. 4, the peripheral portion 30 includes radial inner and outer surfaces 34 and 36, respectively, and upper and lower surfaces 38 and 40, respectively. The surfaces 34, 36, 38, and 40 of the peripheral portion 30 collectively define a rectangular cross-section of the peripheral portion 30. The radial outer surface 36 of the peripheral portion 30 defines a diameter of the base 18 and is centered on axis A, shown in Fig. 5. The radial inner surface 34 of the peripheral portion 30 extends parallel to and is coaxial with the radial outer surface 36. The radial inner surface 34 defines a central opening 42 that extends through the peripheral portion 30 of the base

18. The central opening 42 of the base 18 illustrated in Fig. 4 has a diameter of approximately eighty-five percent the diameter of the base.

5 The upper surface 38 of the peripheral portion 30 connects the radial inner and outer surfaces 34 and 36 and extends radially relative to axis A. As shown in Fig. 5, two bosses 44 extend outwardly of the upper surface 38 of the peripheral portion 30 of the base 18. The two bosses 44 illustrated in Fig. 5 align with one  
10 another on opposite sides of axis A. Each boss 44 is centrally located on the upper surface 38 of the peripheral portion 30 between the radial inner and outer surfaces 34 and 36. The lower surface 40 of the peripheral portion 30 also connects the radial inner  
15 and outer surfaces 34 and 36. The lower surface 40 extends parallel to the upper surface 38 and radially relative to axis A.

The support portion 32 of the base 18 includes a central portion 48 and a plurality of radially  
20 extending branches 50. The support portion 32 for the base 18 illustrated in Fig. 5 includes four radially extending branches 50. The central portion 48 is located at the center of the central opening 42. The four radially extending branches connect the central  
25 portion 48 of the support portion 32 to the peripheral portion 30.

Each radially extending branch 50 of the support portion of the base includes an upper surface 52 and a lower surface (not shown) and first and second side surfaces 54 and 56, respectively. The upper surface 52 of each branch 50 aligns with and extends parallel to the upper surface 38 of the peripheral portion 30 of the base 18. Likewise, the lower surface of each branch 50 aligns with and extends parallel to the lower surface 40 of the peripheral portion 30 of the base 18. The first and second side surfaces 54 and 56 extend parallel to one another and have radially outermost ends which join or mate with the radially inner surface 34 of the peripheral portion 30 of the base 18. Each branch 50 of the support portion 32 has a rectangular cross-section.

The branches 50 of the support portion 32 of the base 18 divide the central opening 42 into a plurality of flow openings 58. The number of flow openings 58 is equal to the number of branches 50. Thus, the four branches 50 of the support portion 32 of Fig. 5 divide the central opening 42 into four flow openings 58. Three surfaces define each flow opening 58 in the base 18. The three surfaces include a portion of the radial inner surface 34 of the peripheral portion 30, a first side surface 54 of one branch 50, and a second side surface 56 of an adjacent branch 50. Thus, the four

flow openings 58 in the base 18 are sectors of the central opening 42 that extends through the peripheral portion 30 of the base 18.

5 The flexible closure member 20 of the pressure relief valve 12 is circular and includes opposite upper and lower surfaces 64 and 66, respectively, (Fig. 4). A center of the flexible closure member 20 is located on axis A.

10 Four arcuate slots 68 extend through the flexible closure member 20 illustrated in Fig. 5. The four arcuate slots 68 are spaced equidistance from axis A and are positioned in a spaced array about axis A. A distance between arcuate slots 68 located on opposite sides of axis A is approximately eighty-five percent of the diameter of the flexible closure member 20. A slit 15 70 extends from the middle of each arcuate slot 68 to the center of the flexible closure member 20. Thus, the flexible closure member 20 of Fig. 5 includes four slits 70. The four slits 70 meet with one another at axis A. A narrow portion 72 (Fig. 5) of the flexible 20 closure member 20 separates adjacent arcuate slots 68 from one another. The flexible closure member 20 of Fig. 5 includes four narrow portions 72.

25 The flexible closure member 20 includes a plurality of flaps 74. The flexible closure member 20 shown in Figs. 2, 3, and 5 includes four flaps 74.



Each flap 74 forms a sector of the flexible closure member 20 and includes upper and lower surfaces 76 and 78, respectively (Fig. 4). Each flap 74 has an inner end 80 (Fig. 5) and an outer end 82 (Fig. 5). The inner end 80 of each flap 74 is defined between adjacent slits 70 in the flexible closure member 20. The inner end 80 narrows as it extends away from the outer end 82 and toward axis A. The inner end 80 of each flap 74 is defined between first and second side portions 84 and 86, respectively, shown on an exemplary flap 74 in Fig. 5. The outer end 82 of each flap 74 is interconnected to the outer end 82 of each adjacent flap 74 so that the outer ends of the plurality of flaps, collectively, form an undivided outer periphery 90 of the flexible closure member 20. One of the four narrow portions 72 is associated with each flap 74 and connects the inner end 80 of the flap 74 to the outer end 82 of the flap. The narrow portion 72 forms a hinge for enabling the inner end 80 of the flap 74 to move relative to the outer end 82 of the flap.

The flexible closure member 20 also includes two alignment holes 92. The alignment holes 92 are located in the outer periphery 90 of the flexible closure member 20. The alignment holes 92 of in the flexible closure member 20 illustrated in Fig. 5 align with one another on opposite sides of axis A and are aligned

with two of the slits 70 in the flexible closure member. Each of the alignment holes 92 in the flexible closure member 20 is located at a distance from axis A to receive an associated boss 44 of the base 18.

5           The rim 22 of the pressure relief valve 12 has an annular main body portion 98 (Fig. 4) that is centered on axis A. The main body portion 98 includes an upper surface 100, a lower surface 102, and an annular inner surface 104. A diameter of the annular inner surface  
10           104 is less than the diameter of the radial outer surface 36 of the peripheral portion 30 of the base 18. The diameter of the annular inner surface 104 is greater than the diameter between radially outermost portions of the arcuate slots 68 of the flexible  
15           closure member 20.

          An annular pocket 106 extends into the annular inner surface 104 of the main body portion 98 and the rim 22. The annular pocket 106 is defined between a lower surface 108 and an upper surface 110. An annular  
20           inner surface 112 defines a bottom of the annular pocket 106.

          Interior and exterior locking members 116 and 118, respectively, extend from the main body portion 98 of the rim 22. The interior locking member 116 is annular  
25           and includes a spacer portion 120 and a hooked portion 122. The spacer portion 120 extends downwardly, as

viewed in Fig. 4, and slightly radially outwardly from the main body portion 98 of the rim 22. The hooked portion 122 of the interior locking member 116 is formed on an end of the spacer portion 120 opposite the main body portion 98 of the rim 22. The hook portion 122 extends radially outwardly from the spacer portion 120 and includes a surface 124 for engaging and sealing against an interior surface 126 of a panel 128 (shown by dashed lines in Fig. 4) of the vehicle 10.

10       The exterior locking member 118 of the rim is an annular tapered member that extends downwardly, as viewed in Fig. 4, and radially outwardly of the main body portion 98 of the rim 22. The exterior locking member 118 includes upper and lower surfaces 130 and 132, respectively. The upper surface 130 of the exterior locking member 118 extends downwardly and radially outwardly from the upper surface 100 of the main body portion 98 of the rim 22. The lower surface 132 of the exterior locking member 118 terminates near a midpoint of the main body portion 98. The exterior locking member 118 narrows as it extends downwardly and radially outwardly from the main body portion 98 of the rim 22. The exterior locking member 118 is flexible and is designed to engage and seal against an exterior surface 134 of a panel 128 (shown by dashed lines in Fig. 4) of the vehicle 10.

The pressure relief valve 12 of the present invention is manufactured in a two-shot molding process. Prior to the molding process, the flexible closure member 20 is manufactured. The flexible  
5 closure member 20 may be made from a Mylar film, polyester, or a polycarbonate-based material. Preferably, the flexible closure member 20 is formed from a single piece of sheet material having a thickness in the range of 3-7 thousandths of an inch.  
10 The flexible closure member 20 may be stamped or thermoformed from the single piece of sheet material.

The two-shot molding process may be performed in a single two-shot injection molding machine or, alternatively, may be performed in two separate, one-  
15 shot injection molding machines. The first shot of the injection molding process forms the base 18 of the pressure relief valve 12. The base 18 is formed as a monolithic structure that is free from any connecting devices or fasteners. The base 18 is formed from a  
20 homogenous material, preferably a polypropylene or thermoplastic and has a uniform density throughout.

After the base 18 is molded, the flexible closure member 20 is placed on the base 18. The flexible closure member 20 is placed over the base 18 so that  
25 the alignment holes 92 in the flexible closure member 20 receive the bosses 44 on the upper surface 38 of the

peripheral portion 30 of the base 18. When the alignment holes 92 in the flexible closure member 20 receive the bosses 44 of the base 18, the outer periphery 90 of the flexible closure member 20 overlies the upper surface 38 of the peripheral portion 30 of the base 18. As a result, each flap 74 of the flexible closure member 20 covers or closes an associated flow opening 58 in the base 18 and the slits 70 that separate adjacent flaps 74 of the flexible closure member 20 are positioned on an upper surface 38 of an associated branch 50 of the support portion 32 of the base 18, as is shown in Figs. 2 and 3. When a slit 70 that separates adjacent flaps 74 of the flexible closure member 20 is positioned on an upper surface 38 of an associated branch 50, the upper surface 38 of the associated branch 50 also supports adjacent side portions 84 and 86 of adjacent flaps 74.

The second shot of the injection molding process forms the rim 22 of the pressure relief valve 12. The rim 22 is also formed as a monolithic structure that is free from any connecting devices or fasteners. The rim 22 is formed from a homogenous material, preferably a thermoplastic elastomer, and has a uniform density throughout. An exemplary thermoplastic elastomer would be a TPV (thermoplastic vulcanizate) such as SANTOPRENE.

The peripheral portion 30 of the base 18 and the outer periphery 90 of the flexible closure member 20, which at this time overlies the upper surface 38 of the peripheral portion 30 of the base 18, form a portion of a mold for forming the rim 22. Thus, the material used to form the rim 22 must have a melting point that is lower than the melting points of the materials of the base 18 and the flexible closure member 20.

The rim 22 is molded directly onto the peripheral portion 30 of the base 18 and outer periphery 90 of the flexible closure member 20. The rim 22 fixedly secures the outer periphery 90 of the flexible closure member 20, i.e., the outer ends 82 of the flaps 74, relative to the peripheral portion 30 of the base 18. The molded rim 22 chemically bonds to the peripheral portion 30 of the base 18. Alternatively, a mechanical bond may be formed between the rim 22 and the peripheral portion 30 of the base 18 using known methods.

As shown in Fig. 4, the rim 22 terminates at the annular inner surface 104 in a position radially outward of the arcuate slots 68 of the flexible closure member 20. The manufacture of the pressure relief valve 12 of the present invention is complete after the rim 22 is formed.

The pressure relief valve 12 of the present invention acts as a check valve or one-way valve. The pressure relief valve 12 enables airflow from the passenger compartment 14 of the vehicle 10 to  
5 atmosphere 16, but prevents airflow from atmosphere 16 into the passenger compartment 14 of the vehicle 10. By preventing airflow from atmosphere 16 into the passenger compartment 14 of the vehicle 10, the pressure relief valve 12 of the present invention helps  
10 to prevent atmospheric noise, dust, and carbon monoxide from entering the passenger compartment 14 of the vehicle 10.

The pressure relief valve 12 of the present invention is operable in response to differential air  
15 pressure between the passenger compartment 14 of the vehicle 10 and atmosphere 16. Fig. 4 illustrates the location of the passenger compartment 14 and atmosphere 16 relative to the pressure relief valve 12 when mounted to a panel 128 of the vehicle 10. Fig. 4 also  
20 illustrates the pressure relief valve 12 in a closed condition. The flaps 74 of the flexible closure member 20 have a tendency to remain flat. Thus, when air pressure within the passenger compartment 14 of the vehicle 10 and atmospheric pressure 16 are equal, the  
25 pressure relief valve 12 will remain in a closed condition.

When atmospheric pressure increased above the air pressure within the passenger compartment 14 of the vehicle 10, the atmospheric pressure acts downwardly, as viewed in Fig. 4, against the flaps 74 of the flexible closure member 20. Since each flap 74 is supported on the upper surfaces 52 of adjacent branches 50 of the support portion 32 of the base 18, the inner ends 80 of the flaps 74 of the flexible closure member 20 remain in the closed condition and do not move relative to the base 18. As a result, airflow from the atmosphere 16 into the passenger compartment 14 of the vehicle 10 is prevented.

When the air pressure within the passenger compartment 14 of the vehicle 10 increased above atmospheric pressure, the air pressure within the passenger compartment 14 acts upwardly, as viewed in Fig. 4, against the flaps 74 of the flexible closure member 20. When the air pressure within the passenger compartment 14 is greater than atmospheric pressure by a predetermined level, i.e., a level to overcome the tendency of the flaps 74 to remain flat, the inner ends 80 of the flaps 74 move upwardly, as viewed in Fig. 4, to enable airflow from the passenger compartment 14 to atmosphere 16. When the inner ends 80 of the flaps 74 move to enable airflow from the passenger compartment 14 to atmosphere 16, the flaps 74 are in an open



condition. Dashed lines in Fig. 4 illustrate the open condition of the flaps 74. When the differential air pressure between the passenger compartment 14 of the vehicle 10 and atmosphere 16 falls below the  
5 predetermined level, the tendency of the flaps 74 to remain flat causes the flaps 74 to move back into the closed condition. The tendency of the flaps 74 to remain flat, biases the flaps 74 into the closed condition. As a result, the pressure relief valve 12  
10 operates independent of gravity and may be mounted on the vehicle 10 in any orientation.

Fig. 6 is a plan view of a pressure relief valve 12' constructed in accordance with a second embodiment of the present invention. Structure of the pressure  
15 relief valve 12' of Fig. 6 that are similar to or perform the same function as structure of the pressure relief valve 12 illustrated in Figs. 2-5 are referred to using the same reference numbers.

The pressure relief valve 12' of Fig. 6 is  
20 identical to the pressure relief valve 12 of Figs. 2-5 with the exception that the support portion 32 of the base 18 has been modified. Fig. 7 is a plan view of the base 18 for the pressure relief valve 12' of Fig. 6. The support portion 32 of the base 18 of the  
25 pressure relief valve 12' of Fig. 6 includes an annular support portion 138 that is located radially outwardly

of the central portion 48 and that interconnects the plurality of radially extending branches 50.

5 The annular support portion 138 is coaxial with the peripheral portion 30 of the base 18 and includes an upper surface 140 (Fig. 7) that extends parallel to and aligns with the upper surfaces 52 of each of the radially extending branches 50. The annular support portion 138 divides each flow opening 58 into a sector shaped flow opening 142 and an arcuate flow opening  
10 144. The annular support portion 138 of the base 18 provides additional support for the inner end 80 of each flap 74 when the flap is in the closed condition and provides further resistance against airflow from atmosphere 16 into the passenger compartment 14 of the  
15 vehicle 10.

Fig. 8 is a cutaway view of a pressure relief valve 212 constructed in accordance with a third embodiment of the present invention. Since the pressure relief valve 212 of Fig. 8 operates in  
20 substantially the same manner as the pressure relief valve 12 of Figs. 2-5, operation of the pressure relief valve 212 of Fig. 8 is not discussed below.

The pressure relief valve 212 of Fig. 8 includes a base 214, a flexible closure member 216, and a rim 218.  
25 Fig. 9 is a plan view of the base 214 of the pressure

relief valve 212 of Fig. 8. The base 214 includes a peripheral portion 220 and a support portion 222.

The peripheral portion 220 of the base 214 illustrated in Fig. 9 is square. Alternatively, the peripheral portion 220 of the base 214 may be other shapes, such as a circle or a rectangle. A square-shaped central opening 224 extends through a center of the peripheral portion 220 of the base 214. An interior surface 226 (Fig. 8) of the peripheral portion 220 defines the opening 224. The interior surface 226 includes four linearly extending surfaces that collectively define the square shaped central opening 224. The peripheral portion 220 of the base 214 also includes an exterior surface 228, an upper surface 230, and a lower surface 232.

The upper surface 230 of the peripheral portion 220 connects the interior and exterior surfaces 226 and 228. The upper surface 230 extends perpendicular to the exterior surface 228 of the peripheral portion 220 and is generally planar. Two bosses 234 extend outwardly of the upper surface 230 of the peripheral portion 220 of the base 214. The two bosses 234 are located on opposite sides of the central opening 224 relative to one another. Each boss 234 is centrally located on the upper surface 230 of the peripheral portion 220 between the interior and exterior surfaces

226 and 228. The lower surface 232 of the peripheral  
portion 220 also connects the interior and exterior  
surfaces 226 and 228. The lower surface 232 extends  
parallel to the upper surface 230 and is generally  
5 planar.

The support portion 222 of the base 214 extends  
upwardly, as viewed in Fig. 8, out of a plane of the  
peripheral portion 220 of the base 214. The support  
portion 222 of the base 214 includes a central wall  
10 portion 240 that is square and is rotated forty-five  
degree relative to the square peripheral portion 220 of  
the base 214, as is shown in Fig. 9. The width of the  
central wall portion 240 is approximately one-fourth  
the width of the central opening 224 in the peripheral  
15 portion 220 of the base 214. The central wall portion  
240 is planar and is located in a plane that extends  
parallel to the plane of the peripheral portion 220 of  
the base 214.

The support portion 222 also includes four  
20 triangular wall portions 242 that connect the  
peripheral portion 220 to the central wall portion 240  
of the support portion 222. Each triangular wall  
portion 242 includes a peripheral surface 244 and two  
side surfaces 246. The two side surfaces 246 of each  
25 of the triangular wall portions 242 have equal lengths.  
Thus, each triangular wall portion 242 forms either an

isosceles triangle or an equilateral triangle. A triangular opening 248 extends through each of the triangular wall portions 242.

5 The peripheral surface 244 of each triangular wall portion 242 connects to an associated linearly extending surface of the interior surface 226 of the peripheral portion 220. A vertex of the side surfaces 246 of the triangular wall portion 242 is connected with a corner of the central wall portion 240 of the support portion 222 of the base 214. Thus, each of the  
10 triangular wall portions 242 connects the peripheral portion 220 to the central wall portion 240 of the support portion 222. Since the central wall portion 240 has a smaller width than the central opening 224 in  
15 the peripheral portion 220, the support portion 222 of the base 214 tapers inwardly as each triangular wall portion 242 extends toward the central wall portion 240.

The support portion 222 of the base 214 also  
20 includes four triangular spacer portions 252. The spacer portions 252 connect adjacent triangular wall portions 242. Thus, one spacer position 252 is interposed between each pair of adjacent triangular wall portions 242. Each spacer portion 252 connects to  
25 a linear surface of the central wall portion 240 and extends to a corner of the interior surface 226 of the

peripheral portion 220 of the base 214. Each spacer  
portion 252 is planar and is angled by forty-five  
degrees relative to each of the adjacent triangular  
wall portions 242. Since the spacer portions 252  
5 connect adjacent triangular wall portions 242, the only  
openings through the support portion 222 of the base  
214 are the triangular openings 248 located in the  
triangular wall portions 242.

Fig. 10 illustrates the flexible closure member  
10 216 for the pressure relief valve 212 of Fig. 8. The  
flexible closure member 216 is square and includes  
opposite upper and lower surfaces 254 and 256,  
respectively (Fig. 8). A width of the flexible closure  
member 216 is slightly less than a width of the  
15 peripheral portion 220 of the base 214, as is shown in  
Fig. 8.

A plurality of slots extends through the flexible  
closure member 216. An angled slot 258 is located  
adjacent each corner of the flexible member 216. Each  
20 angled slot 258 includes first and second rectangular  
portions 260 and 262, respectively, that are angled  
ninety-degrees from one another. Four rectangular  
slots 264 are located between each of the angled slot  
258. A slit 266 extends from the middle of each angled  
25 slot 258 to the center of the flexible closure member  
216. Thus, the flexible closure member 216 of Fig. 10

includes four slits 266. The four slits 266 meet at the center of the flexible closure member 216. A narrow portion 268 of the flexible closure member 216 separates adjacent slots from one another. Thus, five  
5 narrow portions 268 are located adjacent each side of the square shaped flexible closure member 216.

The flexible closure member 216 shown in Fig. 10 includes four flaps 270. One flap 270 is associated with each triangular wall portion 242 of the support  
10 portion 222 of the base 214. Each flap 270 of the flexible closure member 216 is triangular and includes upper and lower surfaces 272 and 274, respectively. Each flap 270 has an inner end 276 and an outer end 278. The inner end 276 of each flap 270 is defined  
15 between adjacent slits 266 in the flexible closure member 216. The inner end 276 narrows as it extends away from the outer end 278 and toward the center of the flexible closure member 216. The outer end 278 of each flap 270 is interconnected to the outer end 278 of  
20 each adjacent flap 270 so that the outer ends, collectively, form an undivided, square outer periphery 280 of the flexible closure member 216. Each flap 270 includes five narrow portions 268. The five narrow portions 268 connect the inner end 276 of the flap 270  
25 to the outer end 278 of the flap. The narrow portions 268 form hinges for enabling the inner end 276 of the

flap 270 to move relative to the outer end 278 of the flap 270.

5 The flaps 270 of the flexible closure member 216 have a tendency to return to their original position. For example, the flaps 270 of the flexible closure member 216 shown in Fig. 10 have a tendency to remain flat so that the flexible closure member 216 is planar. When assembled onto the base 214, each flap 270 bends at the hinges formed by the narrow portions 268 so that  
10 the inner end 276 of each flap 270 overlays its associated triangular wall portion 242 of the base 214 to close a triangular opening 248, while the outer end 278 of each flap 270 overlays the peripheral portion 220 of the base 214. The tendency of the flaps 270 to  
15 return to their original position biases the flaps 270 into a closed condition closing the triangular openings 248. As a result, the pressure relief valve 212 operates independent of gravity and may be mounted on the vehicle in any orientation.

20 The flexible closure member 216 also includes two alignment holes 282. The alignment holes 282 are located in the outer periphery 280 of the flexible closure member 216. The alignment holes 282 in the outer periphery 280 of the flexible closure member 216  
25 illustrated in Fig. 10 are located on opposite flaps 270 from one another. Each of the alignment holes 282



in the flexible closure member 216 is located at a distance for receiving an associated boss 234 of the base 214.

5       The rim 218 of the pressure relief valve 212 is adapted to surround the peripheral portion 220 of the base 214. The rim 218 has a main body portion 290 that includes an upper surface 292, a lower surface 294, and an inner surface 296. A pocket 298 extends into the inner surface 296 and the rim 218.

10       Interior and exterior locking members 300 and 302 extend from the main body portion 290 of the rim 218. The interior locking member 300 includes a spacer portion 304 and a hooked portion 306. The spacer portion 304 extends downwardly, as viewed in Fig. 8, and slightly outwardly from the main body portion 290 of the rim 218. The hooked portion 306 of the interior locking member 300 is formed on an end of the spacer portion 304 opposite the main body portion 290 of the rim 218. The hook portion 306 extends outwardly from the spacer portion 304 and includes a sealing surface 308 for engaging and sealing against an interior surface 310 of a panel 312 (shown by dashed lines in Fig. 8) of the vehicle.

25       The exterior locking member 302 of the rim 218 is a tapered member that extends downwardly, as viewed in Fig. 8, and outwardly of the main body portion 290 of

the rim 218. The exterior locking member 302 includes upper and lower surfaces 314 and 316, respectively. The upper surface 314 of the exterior locking member 302 extends downwardly and outwardly from the upper surface 292 of the main body portion 290 of the rim 218. The lower surface 316 of the exterior locking member 302 terminates near a midpoint of the main body portion 290. The exterior locking member 302 narrows as it extends downwardly and outwardly from the main body portion 290 of the rim 218. The exterior locking member 290 is flexible and is designed to engage and seal against an exterior surface 318 of a panel 312 (shown by dashed lines in Fig. 8) of the vehicle.

The pressure relief valve 212 of Fig. 8 is manufactured using the same two-shot molding process as described with reference to the exemplary embodiment of Figs. 2-5. Prior to the molding process, the flexible closure member 216 may stamped or thermoformed from the single piece of sheet material.

From the above description of the invention, those skilled in the art will perceive improvements, changes and modifications. Such improvements, changes and modifications within the skill of the art are intended to be covered by the appended claims.